



**WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON THE

**HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT**

**For the Year 1967**

BY

**P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**  
*Medical Officer of Health*

AND

**E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.**  
*Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer*



Winchester Rural District Council

Tel. No. 3201

45 ROMSEY ROAD,  
WINCHESTER.

P. J. SPELLER,  
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**WINCHESTER RURAL**

*With the Compliments of the  
Medical Officer of Health*



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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Public Cleansing Officer:

E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health  
Inspector and Public Cleansing  
Officer:

S. H. BEYER

District Public  
Health Inspectors:

B. H. BROCKWAY, M.A.P.H.I.

(appointed 1st October, 1967)

R. C. BROWN, M.A.P.H.I.

E. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I.

D. T. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I.

F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public  
Health Inspectors:

N. E. MARTINESZ

M. W. HILL

Chief Clerk:

C. B. ASHMAN

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. D. M. BENNETT

Miss J. M. DEWEY

Mrs. M. J. FLOWERS

(appointed 3rd April, 1967)

Mrs. J. HURLOCK (part-time)

Mrs. J. O'DONNELL (part-time)

Rodent Officer:

O. J. NORRIS

Public Cleansing:

Superintendent:

K. G. JONES

Clerical Assistant:

M. J. BUCKLAND



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To the Chairman and Members,  
Winchester Rural District Council.

July, 1968

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1967 on the health of the Winchester Rural District.

There have been no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases in the district although the customary rise in the incidence of measles that occurs in alternate years resulted in a total of eight hundred and fifty-three cases - the highest number of cases in any one year since 1961. No deaths from the disease occurred. It is to be expected that, with the introduction of measles vaccination to susceptible children on a national scale, there will be a marked reduction in the number of cases and the more permanent after-effects.

It is worth recording that a statistical milestone has been passed by the Winchester Rural District in that the number of live births this year exceeded one thousand. The number of illegitimate births shows a sharp increase compared with previous years. In 1967 there were seventy-six illegitimate births compared with thirty-five in 1957. This expressed as a percentage of the total live births is a rise in rate from 4.4 to 7.3 in a decade.

The link between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung cannot be too strongly emphasised and it can be seen from the figures on page nine that cancer of the lung continues to be the commonest type of cancer causing death. Heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system remain the chief causes of death.

Perhaps due to a certain amount of publicity following the Plowden Report, the number of Nursery Playgroups has increased from sixteen to twenty-five and I am aware of a demand for this nursery experience, which can be of great benefit especially to the child who is socially deprived. This early social education is often welcomed by the head teachers who find that these children settle down subsequently more quickly as school entrants.



In the light of increasing pressures upon the Department by recent legislation, notably by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the Council decided to increase the establishment by one Public Health Inspector.

Once again I must acknowledge the interest shown by the Councillors, in particular the members of the Health Committee during the year in the various matters of Public Health that have arisen.

I am indebted to the clerical staff for their help in compiling this report.

P. J. SPELLER.

Medical Officer of Health.



A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	109,612
Population (mid-1967)	...	...	...	...	...	54,150
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	18,313
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1967)	...	...	...	...	...	£2,058,088
Sum represented by a penny rate (1967-68)	...	...	...	...	...	£8,571

Population.

		<u>Census</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>1967</u>
General population	...	46,237	54,150
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	14,450	18,313
Number of persons per dwelling	...	3.19	2.95

The increase in population as compared with 1966 is estimated to be 830.

The largest increase (567) occurred in the parish of Hedge End, but there were also considerable increases in the parishes of New Alresford (219), Fair Oak (202) and Littleton (191).

Particulars of the population and dwellings in each of the various parishes are shown in the following table:

PARISH	POPULATION		DWELLINGS		
	Census 1961	Estimated 1967	Council Houses	Caravans	Total Dwellings
Abbotts Barton ...	23	29	-	-	9
Beauworth ...	149	97	-	-	40
Bighton ...	179	152	4	-	65
Bishops Sutton ...	538	555	18	-	191
Botley ...	1,423	1,954	123	28	585
Bramdean ...	535	536	20	-	234
Bursledon ...	3,560	3,402	499	11	1,157
Cheriton ...	563	625	24	9	215
Chilcomb ...	176	161	-	24	62
Colden Common ...	1,668	2,114	96	185	753
Compton ...	1,273	1,323	87	2	417
Crawley ...	498	545	14	2	160
Fair Oak ...	1,858	2,733	139	39	868
Hamble ...	3,001	3,008	300	44	982
Headbourne Worthy	823	655	8	7	395
Hedge End ...	4,464	6,717	258	242	2,355
Hound ...	4,992	4,698	561	7	1,585
Hursley ...	728	745	18	1	296
Itchen Stoke & Ovington ...	253	257	6	1	107
Itchen Valley ...	1,217	1,296	61	4	438
Kilmeston ...	216	218	10	2	84
Kings Worthy ...	2,113	2,412	265	9	832
Littleton ...	985	2,503	23	42	821
Micheldever ...	1,091	1,092	51	5	411
New Alresford ...	2,159	2,985	239	34	1,084
Northington ...	205	236	-	4	87
Old Alresford ...	527	542	34	-	179
Olivers Battery ...	747	1,116	-	35	403
Otterbourne ...	808	993	46	5	328
Owslebury ...	717	723	64	5	251
Sparsholt ...	715	706	66	4	229
Tichborne ...	192	191	-	-	78
Twyford ...	1,411	1,604	105	5	574
West End ...	5,064	5,460	212	101	1,902
Wonston ...	1,385	1,767	95	56	641



# VITAL STATISTICS

	Win- chester R.D.C.	Hamp- shire C.C.	England & Wales (Provisional)
Number of live births ... ..	1,043	17,364	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	19.3	18.6	17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births ... ..	7.3	6.6	-
Number of stillbirths ... ..	8	213	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ... ..	7.6	12.1	14.8
Total live and stillbirths ... ..	1,051	17,377	-
Infant deaths ... ..	24	281	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	23.0	16.1	18.3
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	22.7	16.2	-
Illegitimate infant mortality per 1,000 illegitimate live births	26.3	15.5	-
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	17.3	10.4	12.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	16.3	9.1	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths) ... ..	23.8	21.1	25.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..	nil	2	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	nil	0.1	-

## Births

	<u>M.</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1966</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>Total</u>
Live births (legitimate) ...	482	485	967	925	921
Live births (illegitimate) ...	37	39	76	40	54
Live birth rate (corrected)...	-	-	19.7	18.4	19.1
Live birth rate (England and Wales) ...	-	-	17.2	17.7	18.0

## Deaths

	<u>M.</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1966</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u> <u>Total</u>
Total deaths ... ..	299	331	630	632	568
Death rate (corrected) ...	-	-	11.4	11.5	10.2
Death rate (England & Wales)	-	-	11.2	11.7	11.5

## Deaths by Age Groups

Age Group	M.	F.	Total	Ratio of total deaths	Chief causes of death
Under 1 year	14	10	24	6.0%	
1 - 14 years	6	3	9		
15 - 24 years	4	1	5		
25 - 44 years	7	6	13	2.1%	Malignant disease (29)
45 - 64 years	65	39	104	16.5%	Coronary disease (27) Cerebral vascular lesions (12)
65 - 74 years	85	57	142	22.5%	Coronary disease (100) Other heart disease (71) Other circulatory disease (27)
75 years and over	118	215	333	52.9%	Cerebral vascular lesions (81) Malignant disease (83) Pneumonia (35) Bronchitis (21)



	Cause of death	1967			1966	1965	1964
		M.	F.	Total	Total	Total	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	-	1	1	2	1
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	3	1	-
4	Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infection ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	-	1	1	5	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	1	4	5	8	7	9
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	21	7	28	27	34	31
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	11	11	10	9	17
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	3	3	4	3	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	35	30	65	74	49	64
15	Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	2	2	4	3	1	2
16	Diabetes ...	-	2	2	4	2	5
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	38	55	93	96	93	82
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	82	47	129	127	111	90
19	Hypertension with heart disease	5	11	16	14	17	22
20	Other heart disease ...	17	47	64	57	65	59
21	Other circulatory disease ...	10	22	32	37	35	29
22	Influenza ...	-	3	3	3	1	1
23	Pneumonia ...	20	20	40	44	25	29
24	Bronchitis ...	19	9	28	22	27	22
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	2	1	3	5	6	2
26	Ulcer, stomach, duodenum ...	4	2	6	5	1	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	1	2	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	2	3	1	5	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	-	2	5	1	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations ...	5	2	7	7	8	5
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	22	39	61	50	36	45
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	6	3	9	12	7	11
34	All other accidents ...	5	5	10	4	12	8
35	Suicide ...	1	1	2	6	2	4
36	Homicide, operations of war...	-	-	-	1	-	-



### Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year.

### Infant Deaths.

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
	M.	F.	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate	... 12	10	22	17	19
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate	... 2	-	2	2	1
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial rate (average of five years)	... -	-	18.0	16.9	18.0
England and Wales Quinquennial rate	... -	-	19.4	20.1	20.6

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity ... ..	7	-	-	-
Birth injury ... ..	1	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities ...	4	1	1	-
Infection ... ..	-	-	2	-
Others ... ..	5	-	1	1
Totals ...	17	1	5	1

### Stillbirths.

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
	M.	F.	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of births - legitimate	... 2	5	7	14	16
Number of births - illegitimate	... 1	-	1	4	1

The causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Macerated foetus ... ..	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities ...	1	-	1
Foetal anoxia ... ..	-	3	3
Maternal causes ... ..	1	-	1
Other causes ... ..	-	1	1
Unknown ... ..	1	1	2
Totals ...	3	5	8

### Perinatal Deaths.

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
	M.	F.	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total stillbirths and deaths under one week	... 14	11	25	31	27

## B. EPIDEMIOLOGY.

### GENERAL HEALTH.

New sickness claims on the Ministry of Social Security for the South-Eastern Area (excluding Greater London) during the year showed an increase on the numbers for the previous year.

Figures for the first quarter of the year were approximately the same as for the corresponding period for 1966; the second quarter showed a slight increase and a more marked increase in each of the last two quarters as compared with the previous year.

### Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1967 from cancer in various regions and the ages at death.

	Male	Female	Average age at death	Age range
Lung and bronchus	21	7	70	52 - 78
Breast	-	11	67	53 - 86
Stomach	1	4	73	63 - 86
Colon	6	7	72	48 - 91
Prostate	6	-	80	68 - 85
Bladder	4	3	71	44 - 93
Rectum and anus	4	1	74	56 - 85
Uterus, Cervix	-	3	76	57 - 82
Oesophagus	2	-	64	54 - 74
Pancreas	4	7	77	52 - 85
Ovary	-	2	59	55 - 63
Thyroid	-	1	74	-
Liver	1	1	70	66 - 73
Kidney	-	1	64	-
Leukaemia	2	2	70	61 - 79



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the incidence of the commoner infectious diseases over the past five years:

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Influenzal Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebral Spinal Fever	Dysentery
1963	-	9	2	716	15	2	-	3	-	-	40
1964	-	9	-	269	9	1	1	-	-	-	14
1965	-	16	3	670	37	-	-	1	-	-	38
1966	-	8	1	160	10	-	-	3	-	-	6
1967	-	11	-	853	30	4	-	1	-	-	32

### Measles.

The number of notifications of measles during the year was 853, compared with 160 in 1966 and 670 in 1965.

### Whooping Cough.

30 cases were notified as compared with 10 in 1966 and 37 in 1965.

### Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever (11) was about average for the past five years.

### Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

32 cases of Dysentery were notified; of these, eleven occurred in a Children's Diagnostic Unit in March. Nine cases (involving four families in West End) were notified in May and a further nine cases occurred amongst four families in Hedge End at various times of the year. The remaining three cases, in Bursledon and Hursley, were notified in January and November respectively. *Shigella sonnei* was the organism concerned in all cases.



79 cases of food poisoning were notified; 73 of these occurred in one outbreak at Moorgreen Hospital amongst elderly patients in six wards. The patients were not seriously ill and the organism, *Clostridium welchii*, was isolated from minced meat served as Shepherd's pie. The kitchen and serving routine for these patients' meals was revised subsequently.

Of the remaining six cases, *Salmonella typhi-murium* was the organism concerned in five cases (amongst four separate families at Hursley and Hedge End) and *Staphylococcus aureus* in the other.

### Tuberculosis

The table below shows the number of cases during the year:

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years ...	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years ...	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years ...	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years ...	2	-	-	-
65 years and over..	1	-	-	-
Totals ...	3	-	-	-

The following table refers to new cases, cases transferred to the district and mortality during the past five years:

Year	New Cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1963	8	8	1	1	18	1	6	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
1964	7	6	-	1	14	4	4	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	1
1965	10	6	-	-	16	4	5	-	-	9	-	2	1	-	3
1966	7	5	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
1967	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

### Smallpox.

559 children received primary vaccination at clinics and surgeries during the year and 147 children were re-vaccinated.

### Diphtheria.

750 children up to the age of four years and 45 over four years received primary vaccination during the year.

In addition, 1,421 children were given booster doses.

### Whooping Cough.

775 children were immunised against whooping cough; 748 of these were under five years of age. Boosting doses were given to 406 children.

### Tetanus.

As the majority of all primary vaccinations are done by the triple vaccine, 795 children under five were immunised against tetanus. The policy of the County Council is to continue to offer triple vaccine for all primary vaccinations and to offer the tetanus booster with the diphtheria booster when these groups reach school age. 1,416 children received booster tetanus injections during the year. There is no scheme for separate tetanus protection.

### Polio-myelitis.

874 children completed a course of three doses during the year. In addition, a fourth dose was given to 1,015 school children.

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Children of 13 years and over at four schools in the District were offered B.C.G. vaccination during the year. The table below shows the details:

	Hedge End Secondary School	Perin's School Alresford	Hamble Secondary School	Fair Oak Secondary School
Forms returned by parents consenting to tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination...	164	85	246	152
Children tuberculin tested ...	142	80	227	145
Children tuberculin positive ...	12	1	23	31
Children tuberculin negative ...	128	74	194	109
Children vaccinated ...	124	74	187	108



## C. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

### HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The majority of the cases in the district requiring hospital or specialist services are referred to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. This also applies to maternity cases. Patients in the southern parishes, however, are more likely to be referred to the Southampton General Hospital. All these hospitals are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

### GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

The area is covered largely by general practitioners in group practices in Winchester, Southampton and Eastleigh and by smaller group practices in Alresford, Micheldever, Twyford, Hamble, Hedge End and West End.

### LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

#### Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in most of the parishes either weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending on the population and attendance of mothers and children. These clinics are attended by a Health Visitor and, in most cases, by a Doctor. The attachment scheme, whereby the nursing staff, including a Health Visitor, is attached to a General Practitioner Group has been working satisfactorily.

In addition to the clinics, Health Visitors are informed of the births of all children in their areas and visit and offer help and advice. If accepted, the child is followed up throughout infancy and later in school.

#### District Nursing.

The annual statistics for nurses' work are shown below:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total cases ... ..	1,162	1,214	1,235
Midwifery ... ..	227	251	231
General Cases ... ..	935	963	1,004
Total number of visits ...	27,003	28,748	30,762

#### Home Help Service.

There was an increased demand during the year for the Home Help Service in respect of aged, sick and infirm cases. A total of 242 applications were received and investigated. Of these 67 were subsequently cancelled and 18 cases were listed for help at a later date. Details are as follows:

(a) Number of new applications received:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Total received and investigated ...	242	208	206
Number assisted ... ..	157	129	156

(b) Summary of cases assisted during the year:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Maternity ... ..	52	42	53
Emergency sickness ... ..	8	15	17
Post hospital ... ..	15	12	13
Chronic sickness ... ..	20	9	12
Aged, sick and infirm ... ..	195	168	139
Others ... ..	1	1	4
Totals ...	<u>291</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>238</u>

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations.

There are no Local Authority Day Nurseries in the area, but there are a number of privately conducted nurseries.

Number on register, January, 1967 ... ..	16
Registrations cancelled during year ... ..	<u>2</u>
	14
New registrations during year ... ..	<u>11</u>
Number on register, December, 1967 ... ..	<u>25</u>

The nurseries are regularly inspected by Health Visitors and are satisfactorily conducted.

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are distributed at all Women's Voluntary Services centres and at many village stores.

Old People's Welfare.

The welfare of old people is statutorily under the County Welfare Officer, who administers the service through Area Welfare Officers.

There is also a growing body of voluntary workers in this field and the Hampshire Council of Social Service take an active interest in fostering and co-ordinating the voluntary work for the aged.

There are several clubs scattered in the various parishes and in many, in addition to all the club facilities, chiropody clinics are held and are proving a very useful and popular service.



The Meals on Wheels Service which is administered by the County Welfare Department in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service operates in the following areas: Hamble, Hound, Hedge End, West End, Botley, Fair Oak, Kings Worthy, Twyford, Colden Common, Compton, Otterbourne, New Alresford, Old Alresford, Bighton, Easton and Martyr Worthy.

The charge to the recipient is 1s. 6d. a meal and the meal is supplied on three (or in some areas two) days a week.

There has been a steady expansion since the inception of this service in December, 1962.

#### Health Education.

The Rural Information Service is continuing its activities in the Parishes.

The Health Education Section of the County Medical Department has provided speakers and visual aids for talks to various groups.

There is a need to enlighten and teach people the principles of positive health and to inform on anti-health influences. The work of Health Educators is valuable and expanding as this need becomes recognised.

#### National Assistance Act, 1958 - Section 47(i).

It was found necessary in one instance during the year to take action under the above Act, where it was found that an elderly, infirm lady, suffering from chronic sickness, was living in insanitary circumstances and was not receiving proper care and attention.

Arrangements were made for her admission to Moorgreen Hospital, West End.

#### D. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Details of this section are contained largely in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### Weather.

The most notable features of the weather during 1967 were the unusually heavy rainfall during May (with nearly six inches of rain during the month) and the extensive flooding and considerable damage caused by rain and gales in October. Rain fell on 188 days during the year, giving a total rainfall of 39.4 inches as compared with an annual average of 33.3 inches.

The year began with typical January weather, very cold and windy, and this continued through February, followed by comparatively mild weather in March and April. June and July were mainly warm and sunny months but August and September were very showery and October brought heavy rain, making it the wettest month of the year. A dry November, with several sunny days, was followed by much colder weather with snow showers during December.

### Housing

51 houses and 30 flats have been erected for the Council during the year, the majority of which were provided in the parish of Kings Worthy.

In addition, 708 houses and 24 flats were erected by private enterprise in various parishes throughout the District. This is well above the average number provided over the past five years. The main development was in the parishes of Hedge End, New Alresford, Littleton, and Fair Oak, and to a lesser extent, in the parishes of West End, Otterbourne, Botley, Olivers Battery, Wonston, Bursledon and Colden Common.

The new caravan park provided by the Council at Shamblehurst Lane, Hedge End, was completed during the year and now accommodates 166 caravans.

### Water

Parishes to the north and north-west of Winchester are supplied by Winchester Corporation's mains and the remainder of the District by the Southampton Corporation supply.

The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year; a copy of a report of a typical chemical analysis is shown in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and bacteriological samples submitted for analysis have been satisfactory. None of the water supplied is liable to have plumbo-solvent action; the fluoride content of the Winchester and Southampton supplies is 0.04 and 0.10 parts per million respectively.



### Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

The work of extending the Fair Oak Sewerage system to include Bradshaw Close was completed in January.

The enlargement of the public convenience at the Quay, Hamble was completed in May.

Contract works in connection with the improvements to New Alresford Disposal Works and the enlargement of the Botley/Hedge End Disposal Works were also completed during the year.

Ministry approval was received to the acceptance of a tender in respect of the proposed Hursley Sewerage Scheme (Stage 1) and the Contract commenced in August.

In September, the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Kings Worthy, Headbourne Worthy and South Wonston Sewerage Scheme recommended that the Consulting Engineers prepare an entirely fresh report incorporating various recommendations of the Sub-Committee, in particular the inclusion of Easton in the scheme.

In November, a tender was accepted for the proposed Valley Sewerage Scheme and it was hoped that the work would commence in the early part of 1968.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1967

July, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members,  
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1967.

The general administration of the legislation covered by the Public Health Inspectorate has proceeded satisfactorily, having been re-inforced by the appointment of Mr. B.H. Brockway as a Public Health Inspector on the completion of his pupillage with this Authority and his success in obtaining the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board in July, 1967.

The appointment of Mr. Brockway was made with emphasis to be placed on the necessary inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 and he has been employed solely on this work. The degree of progress which has consequently been achieved is detailed in the report under this heading.

At the present time two members of the Royal Navy are attached to this Authority as Pupil Public Health Inspectors and are progressing with both the theoretical and practical application of their training satisfactorily.

I am appreciative of the co-operation and assistance which has been given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees and Officers of the Council.

E.M. ORGAN

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Public Cleansing Officer.



## LEGISLATION

Legislation affecting the Public Health Inspectorate made during the year included the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, which became operative on 1st January, 1967; the principal requirements relate to the cleanliness of stalls and delivery vehicles, the equipment used, the hygienic handling of food and the cleanliness of persons engaged in food handling. It also deals with the provision of water supplies, washing facilities, the temperatures at which certain foods are to be kept and the action to be taken where food handlers suffer from or are carriers of certain infections.

## VISITS

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year under general headings:

Drainage ... ..	859	Inspection of foodstuffs ...	76
Stables and Piggeries ..	7	Other food premises ... ..	43
Offensive		Water supplies ... ..	177
accumulations ... ..	58	Water samples ... ..	70
Rats and mice ... ..	14	Milk sampling ... ..	83
Insect pests ... ..	53	Ice-cream sampling ... ..	29
Ponds, ditches, etc. ...	48	Farms ... ..	26
Atmospheric pollution ..	92	Watercress beds ... ..	36
Offices, Shops and		Housing - Housing Acts ...	991
Railway Premises Act .	296	Housing - Public	
Factories ... ..	25	Health Acts ... ..	189
Noise abatement.. ...	80	Moveable Dwellings ... ..	230
Animal Boarding..		Filthy or	
Establishments ... ..	14	verminous dwellings ...	11
Keeping of Animals ... ..	18	Disinfection ... ..	14
Bakeries ... ..	29	Improvement grants ... ..	175
Butchers ... ..	13	Miscellaneous	
Fried fish premises ...	15	housing inspections ...	217
Grocers and		Infectious diseases	
Greengrocers .. ...	85	and food poisoning ... ..	585
Dairies and		Oil pollution, beaches ...	6
Milk Distributors ...	33	Petrol installations ... ..	220
Ice-cream premises ... ..	31	Refuse ... ..	106
Hotels, cafes, etc. ...	54	Litter ... ..	62
Licensed premises ... ..	64	Miscellaneous	
Food stalls and		inspections ... ..	13
street vendors ... ..	22		
Slaughterhouses ... ..	9		
Meat inspection ... ..	179		

## HOUSING

### Housing Allocation Scheme

Details, as compared with 1966, are as follows:

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
(a)	New Council houses and flats	... ..	81	87
(b)	Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	... ..	1,296	1,178

### Provision of new houses and flats

51 houses and 30 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

Kings Worthy (including 30 flats)	...	54
Botley	... ..	10
Bishops Sutton	... ..	6
Itchen Valley	... ..	6
Compton	... ..	5

In addition 708 houses and 24 flats were erected in the under-mentioned parishes by private enterprise as follows:

Hedge End	... ..	215	Bishops Sutton	... ..	7
New Alresford	... ..	105	Hound	... ..	7
Littleton	... ..	100	Itchen Valley	... ..	7
Fair Oak	... ..	86	Cheriton	... ..	6
West End (including 24 flats)	...	61	Old Alresford	... ..	6
Otterbourne	... ..	26	Micheldever	... ..	4
Botley	... ..	18	Kilmeston	... ..	2
Olivers Battery	... ..	18	Owslebury	... ..	2
Wonston	... ..	18	Bighton	... ..	1
Bursledon	... ..	14	Crawley	... ..	1
Colden Common	... ..	14	Hursley	... ..	1
Kings Worthy	... ..	12	Twyford	... ..	1

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since 1945 and the number of huts now in occupation:



Parish	Houses	Flats	Prefabs	Total	Huts
Bighton ...	4	-	-	4	-
Bishops Sutton ...	10	-	-	10	-
Botley ...	85	16	-	101	4
Bramdean ...	20	-	-	20	-
Bursledon ...	312	136	-	448	-
Cheriton ...	14	-	-	14	-
Colden Common ...	60	20	8	88	-
Compton ...	48	25	-	73	-
Crawley ...	8	-	-	8	-
Fair Oak ...	81	40	-	121	-
Hamble ...	134	24	50	208	-
Hedge End ...	192	-	20	212	8
Hound ...	290	10	62	362	-
Hursley ...	18	-	-	18	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ...	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley ...	22	-	-	22	-
Kilmeston ...	10	-	-	10	-
Kings Worthy ...	179	42	5	226	-
Littleton ...	15	-	-	15	-
Micheldever ...	35	9	-	44	-
New Alresford ...	163	32	10	205	-
Old Alresford ...	24	-	-	24	-
Otterbourne ...	22	12	-	34	-
Owslebury ...	36	16	-	52	-
Sparsholt ...	38	8	-	46	-
Twyford ...	55	12	-	67	-
West End ...	142	40	-	182	-
Wonston ...	59	16	-	75	-
Totals ...	2,082	458	155	2,695	12

### Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Progress in dealing with unfit dwellings has continued as in previous years.



The number which have been reconditioned to the high standard required is encouraging, since in many of these cases the original charm of the locality is unaltered.

That this aspect of housing is a continuing problem which will remain is seen from the fact that at the end of the year there were 203 dwellings which will require consideration.

The following table shows the action taken during the year in respect of unfit dwellings:

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	11
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	16
Number of Undertakings given not to permit use of dwellings for human habitation	...	...	...	5
Number of properties reconditioned following Statutory action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	20

The following table shows the number of houses which have been demolished, the number of unfit houses closed and the number of unfit houses made fit during the year:

1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u> ...	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:</u>			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 16 or Sec. 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957. ...	15	12	3
2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 26, Hsg. Act, 1961. ...	18	17	7
Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957. ...	1	6	1

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT				By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority	...			1	-
After formal notice under:					
(a) Public Health Acts	...	...		5	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957	...	...		7	-
After determination of Demolition Order					
(Sec.24, Housing Act, 1957)	...	...		6	-
After determination of Closing Order					
(Sec.27, Housing Act, 1957)	...	...		6	-

Although every effort is made to persuade owners or persons responsible to carry out the necessary repairs to abate a nuisance or unsatisfactory condition, it is not always possible to achieve the desired result and it was found necessary in four instances during the year to resort to Statutory action, as follows:

1. Dampness, defective plaster, etc. Action was taken under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and resulted in the necessary works being executed.
2. Unsatisfactory drainage. A Statutory Notice under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was not complied with; the Council carried out the necessary work and recovered the costs from the owner.
3. Leaking roof, etc. The owner-occupier was unable to comply with a Statutory Notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957; arrangements were made by the Council for the necessary work to be done and for the cost to be recovered from the owner.
4. Unsatisfactory drainage. Again, the owner-occupier was unable to comply with a Statutory Notice under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936; the Council arranged for the provision of a satisfactory system of drainage and recovered the cost involved from the owner.

The following is a summary of the defects remedied during the year as a result of formal or informal notices:



Defective chimney stacks ...	2	Defective window sills ...	2
Defective chimney pots ...	2	Defective window frames ...	4
Leaking roofs ...	2	Defective sashes ...	7
Broken/missing slates ...	5	Defective sash cords ...	4
Leaking/broken guttering ...	3	Defective doors ...	2
Defective rainwater pipes ...	3	Defective staircases ...	3
Defective brickwork to walls	4	Broken/rotted floorboards	7
Defective pointing to walls	2	Insanitary sinks ...	3
Dampness to walls ...	31	Defective drainage ...	2
Defective wall plaster ...	11	Overflowing cesspools ...	5
Dampness to ceilings ...	11	Defective cesspools ...	2
Defective ceiling plaster ...	10		

#### Sanitary Accommodation

Defective roofs ...	2	Defective doors ...	2
Defective walls ...	1	Defective floors ...	2
Defective windows ...	2		

#### Improvement Grants

The effort which is made to ensure that suitable properties are provided with the necessary amenities and brought to a satisfactory state of repair has continued as can be seen from the figures shown below.

We have kept pace with the number of grants which were made in the previous year and again there must be some satisfaction in relation to the number of tenanted properties which have benefitted.

The same sense of satisfaction cannot, however, be expressed when one regards the whole aspect of housing in the area and the number of dwellings which could benefit by this legislation.

			<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Total over last 5 years</u>
Applications received	...	...	66	78	344
Applications approved	...	...	50	75	307
Applications withdrawn by applicants			16	3	35
Total visits made in connection with Improvement Grants	...	...	175	276	1,066
Grants made to:					
Owner-occupied properties		...	20	23	134
Tenanted properties	...	...	53	52	230

Discretionary Grants were made in respect of 54 properties and Standard Grants in respect of 19 properties.



## Improvement Area

Work in respect of the Improvement Area previously declared by the Authority has progressed, but not without some difficulty in applying the provisions of the Act.

It is to be hoped that the present arrangements can be streamlined to facilitate the operation of this legislation.

## Caravans

Thirteen privately-owned licensed sites provide facilities for 538 residential caravans. One of these sites, in addition, caters for holiday caravans and tents during the summer months.

The three sites provided and administered by this Authority provide facilities for a further 214 residential caravans and for 24 short-stay caravans.

Water-closets are provided on every site and a high percentage of the residential standings have individual water-closets. During the year one privately-owned site for 23 caravans has been provided with individual water-closets to replace block sanitary accommodation.

Also, during the year, this Authority has closed its sub-standard site for 40 caravans and has completed the new site providing accommodation for 166 residential caravans and 24 short-stay caravans. The site for 28 caravans purchased by this Authority from a private owner was completely modernised during the year.

Each of the standings for the 752 residential caravans above-mentioned now have electricity available and have been provided with waste water gullies connected to suitable drainage systems.

The number of sites holding temporary licences for individual caravans, together with those who have "existing use rights", or are exempt from the licensing provisions, and a small number of itinerants, when added to those mentioned above, bring the total number of residential caravans in the area to approximately 800.

## OFFICIAL SEARCHES

The practice of submitting written reports from this Department on all official searches on land and buildings was continued and during the year 2,385 applications were dealt with in this manner.



## WATER SUPPLY

### Mains Supplies

A small number of parishes on the north and north-western boundaries of Winchester City are supplied by them with mains water; the mains supply to the remaining parishes in the rural district is provided by Southampton Corporation.

Samples from these supplies are submitted regularly for bacteriological and chemical analyses and reports received on these samples have shown them to be satisfactory. A copy of the Analyst's report on the water supplied by Southampton Corporation is shown below:

#### Physical Examination

Colour - Hazen units:	Less than 5	Taste:	normal
Appearance:	Clear and bright	Odour:	normal

#### General Chemical Examination (in parts per million)

Reaction (ph value) .....	7.8	Total Alkalinity	
Free carbon dioxide (as CO <sub>2</sub> ) .....	2	as (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	155
Free and saline Nitrogen (as N) ...	0.05	Oxygen absorbed from	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N) .....	0.02	N/80 permanganate in	
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N) .....	0.01	4 hrs. at 27°C .....	0.1
Nitric Nitrogen (as N) .....	4.50	Total dissolved	
Total hardness by E.D.T.A.		Solids at 180°C .....	265
method (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .....	190	Free Chlorine .....	Nil
Temporary hardness .....	155		
Permanent hardness .....	35		

#### Mineral Analysis (in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca ...	74	Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub> ...	10
Magnesium as Mg ...	1.5	Iron as Fe ...	0.15
Sodium as Na ...	8	Lead as Pb. ...	< 0.05
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub> ...	93	Copper as Cu ...	0.2
Chloride as Cl ...	14	Zinc as Zn ...	0.075
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> ...	20	Fluorine as F. ...	< 0.05
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> ...	20	Detergent ...	Absent
Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub> ...	0.05	Resistivity ...	2954

Microscopical appearance - no visible suspended matter.

Observation: The sample was of excellent quality and free from pollution and contamination.



## Well Supplies

29 samples of water obtained from wells have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year; three were unsatisfactory.

Of the three properties from which unsatisfactory samples were obtained, one has been connected to a mains supply, one has already been demolished and the third is the subject of Demolition Order procedure.

In addition to the foregoing action, investigation was made into the possibility of providing mains water to 15 dwellings at Baybridge Lane, Owslebury. Agreement was reached with Southampton Corporation and the necessary extension has been provided.

An investigation is now in progress concerning a number of dwellings situated in the Micheldever Station area and it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange for the necessary mains extension to serve these dwellings.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### (a) Milk

Sampling. 36 samples of pasteurised milk were taken during the year and the Analyst's reports on these show them to be satisfactory.

70 samples of raw milk were also taken and submitted for analysis. 10 were found to be unsatisfactory; these resulted from a routine sample of untreated milk retailed in the area, which, when tested, revealed the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. Samples were taken from the herd at the farm concerned and also from a nearby farm following information that the farmer there was ill.

In this particular instance it was possible, with the full co-operation of the farmers, to eliminate the suspected cows, but the difficulties in dealing with such cases under existing legislation were again emphasised and the remarks of the Medical Officer of Health in the opening to his Annual Report for 1966 were shown to be pertinent at this time.

General. It was found necessary in two instances to institute legal proceedings. The first concerned the delivery of milk in a bottle in which dirt was adhering to the interior surface; the firm concerned was fined £20. The other case was in respect of a bottle of milk, delivered to a school, in which a brush bristle was found; the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15 and costs of £5. 5. 0d.



(b) Meat and Other Foods

Details of meat and other foods condemned as unsound during the year are as follows:

Meat at slaughterhouses	...	...	2,102 lbs.
Canned meats	...	...	454 lbs.
Cooked meat and meat products	...	...	12 lbs.
Other canned food	...	...	1,159 lbs.
Other food	...	...	588 lbs.

Slaughterhouse

The following table shows the number of carcasses and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part at the one slaughterhouse operating in this Authority's area:

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	67	68	40	260	126
Number inspected ...	67	68	40	260	126
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercus</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	1	1	1	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	26	24	3	20	8
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercus	38.8	36.8	10.0	8.1	7.9
Tuberculosis only ...	-	-	-	-	1
Cysticercus only ...	-	-	-	-	-

On one occasion it was found that carcasses had been removed from the slaughterhouse before they were inspected. Following investigation of the details, proceedings were instituted against the two persons concerned and a fine of £20 was imposed by the Court on each of the defendants.

A number of complaints regarding foodstuffs were received and investigated during the year and in two cases it was decided to take legal action.

In one case a complaint was received that a pork pie was unfit for human consumption. On inspection, it was found to be affected by mould on the pie casing. Proceedings were instituted against the firm concerned and this resulted in the Magistrates imposing a fine of £20.

The other case concerned a steak and kidney pie which, on examination, was found to be affected by mould on the pie crust. As a result of proceedings being taken in the Magistrates Court the firm was fined £20.

### Ice-cream

Twenty-nine samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis; of these, 21 were placed in Provisional Grade I, two in Grade II, three in Grade III and three in Grade IV.

The three samples which were placed in Grade IV concerned soft ice-cream; the samples were taken from two mobile vans, two being from one van taken at the same time. Subsequent samples taken from each of the vans have proved satisfactory.

It should be noted that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any single sample; judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 80% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grades I or II, not more than 20% in Grade III and none in Grade IV.

### Egg Pasteurisation Plants

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the District.

### Sampling of Food

The Hampshire County Council is the sampling authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer under the Act for the following details as to substances sampled within this district during the year.

A total of 240 samples were procured within this Rural District.



### Milk Samples

124 samples of milk, including 25 of "Channel Islands" were taken; only one sample, which was taken as the result of a consumer complaint, was reported as unsatisfactory. It was found to contain a mixture of soil and vegetable tissue with mould growth. Legal proceedings were instituted against the Dairy Company concerned and resulted in a fine of £20 with £7. 6. 6d. costs.

### Miscellaneous Samples

116 samples of articles other than milk were obtained. Of these, 14 received adverse reports; these concerned the following:

- (a) Three samples of Apricot Crumble, Blackcurrant Crumble and Chocolate Meringue Pie, all produced by the same firm. These were clearly marked "Bake it yourself - Ingredients inside", but required the addition of sugar, butter and margarine. Such labelling was considered to be misleading.
- (b) A sample of Freeze Drink, sold as an iced lolly, contained a trace of benzoic acid preservative, an ingredient which is not permitted in such articles.
- (c) Samples of fruit lolly and marzipan, the ingredients of which were not correctly labelled.

The above matters did not appear to require legal action and appropriate representations were made to the traders and manufacturers concerned.

- (d) Four samples of dairy ice-cream, which were deficient of butter fat and four samples of other ice-cream, which were incorrectly labelled, in that no reference was made to the inclusion of non-milk fat, as required by the Regulations.

Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturer concerned and fines totalling £15 and costs amounting to £35. 11. 0d. were imposed.

### General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints regarding these matters.

### FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the types of business carried on from premises in the District:

Provisions	...	...	121	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	5
Greengrocery	...	...	59	Cafes	...	...	19
Sweets	...	...	77	Hotels	...	...	16
Butchers	...	...	24	Public Houses	...	...	84
Bakers	...	...	18	Off Licences	...	...	9
Fishmongers	...	...	5	Chemists	...	...	9

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Acts:

Ice-cream	...	...	164	Preserved foods	...	...	24
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----------------	-----	-----	----

Informal notices were served during the year upon the occupiers of various food premises where inspection revealed defects, as shown in the following table:

			Shops	Cafes, Restaur- ants	Hotels and Licensed Premises	Total
Provision of:						
Wash hand basins	...	...	11	1	1	13
Sinks	...	...	6	-	-	6
Constant supplies of hot water			17	3	6	26
Hand washing notices		...	33	4	20	57
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes			12	1	15	28
Lockers for clothing	...		7	1	-	8
First aid materials	...		17	3	18	38
Lighting Improvement	...		27	-	7	34
Ventilation Improvement	...		1	1	1	3
Repair/cleanliness of walls, floors, etc.	...	...	70	12	88	170
Cleanliness of apparatus	...		2	2	7	11
Protection of food from contamination	...	...	-	2	3	5
Provision of proper refuse storage containers	...	...	2	2	3	7
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>						
Cleanliness	...	...	5	2	4	11
Lighting	...	...	6	-	1	7
Repair of roofs, walls, etc.			1	-	2	3
Additional accommodation provided	...	...	-	1	-	1
Other improvements	...	...	9	1	2	12



## PETROLEUM

220 inspections of premises storing petroleum spirit or mixtures have been made during the year. Seven new installations were licensed, three for the storage of petroleum spirit and four for petroleum mixtures.

Details of the total number of premises licensed and the gallonage stored are as follows:

Number of premises on register	...	...	155
Number of petroleum spirit licences	...	...	148
Number of petroleum mixtures licences	...	...	7
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	39,067,774	
Petroleum mixtures gallonage stored	...	2,381,758	

Five tanks were tested during the year. New tanks and tanks due for testing have been dealt with; in some cases this has meant work over a period of three to four days with, of necessity, two visits a day.

Two petroleum tanks have been put temporarily out of use during the year. In such cases it is necessary to ensure that the tanks are not left holding an explosive vapour, but in each instance the complete filling of the tank with water is necessary.

Two other tanks have been put permanently out of use and, in these cases, it is necessary either to ensure its complete removal from the ground, the void filled in and consolidated or, alternatively, the tank can be completely filled in with a cement slurry. There is considerable care to be taken when dealing with a tank in such a manner. It must be ensured that no voids are left in which isolated pockets of an explosive petroleum oxygen mixture can remain and such pipelines as are connected to the tank must be properly disconnected and the point of connection effectively sealed.

An application was received for the use of latched nozzles at attended filling stations from a major petroleum company and approval was given subject to specific conditions in accordance with Home Office Circular 4/1967.

An application in respect of the provision of an unattended self-service petrol pump at a filling station was received and the decision on this application was deferred pending the issue by the Home Office of a Model Code relating to such installations.

## FACTORIES

### Inspections, Defects Found and Outworkers

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspect- ions (3)	No. of written notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Author- ity	20	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Author- ity	146	23	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	166	25	5	-

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Cases in which defects found				Prose- cutions insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Offences</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	7	-	1	-



### 3. Outwork:

Nature of Work (1)	No. of Outworkers in August list (2)	No. of defaults in sending lists (3)	Prosecutions under Column (3) (4)	Work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making Apparel } etc.	22	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	22	-	-	-	-	-

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables show the number of premises in this District registered under the Act, the number inspected during the year and the numbers employed in the various classes of workplaces:

Class of Premises	Registered premises		
	Registered during the year	No. registered at end of year	No. receiving general inspection during year
Offices ... ..	1	86	29
Retail Shops ... ..	5	131	30
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	-	6	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	-	61	37
Fuel storage depots ... ..	-	2	-
Totals ... ..	6	286	98

(a) Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors  
to registered premises ... .. 296

Class of workplace				Number of persons employed
Offices	...	...	...	1,364
Retail Shops	...	...	...	529
Wholesale departments, warehouses	...	...	...	44
Catering establishments open to the public	...	...	...	337
Canteens	...	...	...	122
Fuel storage depots	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	2,400
Total Males	...	...	...	1,262
Total Females	...	...	...	1,138

(b) Number of Exemptions ... 1 (Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.9)).

As from 1st October of last year the Council decided to appoint a Public Health Inspector to specialise in the duties of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 to enable inspections of all registered premises and to subsequently seek out, register and inspect those premises not previously registered but coming within the jurisdiction of the Act. As a general observation, it has been found that the occupiers of premises coming under the Act, still do not appear to be aware of the necessity for registration, and many seem to be unacquainted with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

98 premises have received a full inspection during the year, the majority of these being retail shops.

General observations on the conditions found on inspection are as follows:

Cleanliness. The standard was generally good but was found to be unsatisfactory in some 10% of the premises.

Overcrowding. A few cases of overcrowding were found to exist in two large units of office accommodation and in one small office unit. In the latter case new premises have been built and staff will be transferring to the new accommodation. Overcrowding was alleviated in the large offices by simple re-allocation of office units.



Heating. In the majority of shops adequate means of heating was found to be provided, although the maintenance of a constant and satisfactory degree of temperature proves difficult in the selling area. In over 75% of the premises inspected there were no thermometers provided.

Ventilation. This was found to be satisfactory in the majority of premises. Three offices in a large house converted into office accommodation were in need of additional ventilation, and this was provided by means of mechanical extract fans. In addition three premises were found to be without a ventilated lobby between the sanitary accommodation and the adjacent work-rooms.

Lighting. In approximately 10% of the premises inspected the lighting was found to be below the recommended standard. Stairways, store-rooms and cellars constituted those parts of the premises in the majority of cases where unsatisfactory intensity of lighting was found to exist.

Sanitary Accommodation. One premises was found to have inadequate sanitary accommodation; a few required cleansing and/or redecoration and repair of cracked or broken water closets.

Washing Facilities. Approximately 7% had no running hot water, and in some cases the supply of soap and towels was inadequate.

Drinking Water. Generally satisfactory, but in some 5% of the premises inspected the only supply of drinking water was sited within the W.C. cubicle and therefore regarded as unsatisfactory.

Seats for Sedentary Workers. In the majority of premises this was found to be satisfactory and only three premises required additional and more suitable seating accommodation.

First Aid. Approximately 5% of the premises inspected had no first aid equipment available, and some 25% had inadequate provision.

Accommodation for Clothing. All premises complied with the Act, but in many cases improvements in the arrangements have been achieved.

Floors, Stairs and Passages. It was noted that in many offices and in some shops, cables (i.e. for business machines), were draped across floor surfaces and constituted a considerable danger to employees. In approximately 5% of the premises inspected suitable handrails were not provided. Trap-doors in the floors of public houses which lead to the cellar continue to pose the problem of how best to guard these openings.



Dangerous Machinery. In several premises it was noted that food-slicing machines and guillotine paper-cutting machines did not conform with the required standards. In the former some older machines were found to be difficult to guard easily and satisfactorily.

Information to Employees. The majority of premises inspected had no Abstract of the Act posted for the information of employees.

Contraventions. The number of contraventions found under the various Sections of the Act were as follows:

Cleanliness	...	...	101	Sitting facilities	...	...	1
Overcrowding	...	...	5	Seats (sedentary workers)	...	...	3
Temperature	...	...	45	Floors, passages and stairs			36
Ventilation	...	...	6	Fencing exposed parts of			
Lighting	...	...	32	machinery	...	...	8
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	42	First Aid -			
Washing facilities	...	...	34	General provisions	...	...	50
Supply of drinking water			5	Other contraventions	...	...	79
Clothing Accommodation	...		3				

#### NOISE ABATEMENT

A number of complaints of alleged noise nuisance were received and investigated during the year; the complaints were of varied origin and included noise from factories, pneumatic drills, earth-moving equipment, electric generators, motor-cycles and barking dogs. Steps were taken to abate or reduce the amount of noise where it was considered to be excessive.

Particular difficulty was experienced following complaint of noise emission from the motors and fans at a flour mill. The services of the Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, Southampton University, were retained and detailed readings were taken day and night. Discussions were held with the management and their own consultants as to the degree of work necessary to reduce the noise emission. It is anticipated that work will be carried out shortly, following which further readings will be taken.

#### CLEAN AIR

On one occasion a ship proceeding through Southampton Water was noted to emit black smoke in excess of the permitted period. It was found that the vessel had been supplied with an inferior grade of oil.



ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963  
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

In view of administrative difficulties in ensuring that Boarding Establishments are visited during the main boarding season, the Council appointed two Veterinary Surgeons to ensure that licensed premises were being conducted in accordance with the conditions attached to the licence.

When first considering the application of conditions the Committee decided that the use of non-impervious materials for structures, etc. was acceptable. Following inspections by the Veterinary Surgeons, it may well be that this original decision will cause some difficulties in obtaining the standards which it was hoped would be the result of such legislation.

I am indebted to Mr. Fawcett, M.R.C.V.S. and Mr. Neale, M.R.C.V.S., for their co-operation in dealing with these premises.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The staff operating this service is as follows:

Rodent Officer  
Deputy Rodent Officer  
2 Rodent Operators

General surveys of areas were made and treatments were carried out in accordance with the following policy:

Domestic premises	-	free
Business premises	-	on a rechargeable basis
Agricultural premises	-	generally on contract agreements

In September, the Council decided that, in order that rodent control could be carried out expeditiously at Parish Allotments and Parish Halls, treatment would be carried out free of charge in future.

Net Costs of Service

The net cost of the service over the past five years is as follows:

1963/64	...	...	...	...	£2,897
1964/65	...	...	...	...	£3,018
1965/66	...	...	...	...	£3,236
1966/67	...	...	...	...	£3,259
1967/68	...	...	...	...	£3,845

### Income from Treatments

Year	Agricultural Premises	Business Premises	Local Authority Premises	Total
1963/64	£945	£280	£80	£1,305
1964/65	£1,100	£269	£169	£1,538
1965/66	£1,071	£318	£58	£1,447
1966/67	£1,400	£300	£120	£1,820
1967/68	£1,665	£300	£200	£2,165

The number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year is shown in the following table:

Type of Property	Inspections made	Treatments carried out
Local Authority's Properties	313	266
Dwelling houses	1,749	1,800
Business properties	587	396
Agricultural properties	1,361	683
Totals	4,010	3,145

Flies. One treatment was carried out at a dwelling house where a major infestation was found and with which the occupier was unable to cope.

Wasps. The number of complaints received relating to wasps' nests was forty-two. Each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and removal of the nest.

Fleas. Six treatments were carried out at dwelling houses.

Disinfestations. Three properties were successfully treated under the direction of the Public Health Inspectors.

Pigeon Nuisance. Alresford Community Hall which was subjected to this nuisance still remains clear following treatment in 1966.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The change-over from dustbins to paper sacks has continued in accordance with the five-year programme which the Council embarked upon in 1964. Such difficulties as have been encountered have been connected with the fixing of head units, particularly in soft brickwork. It has been found necessary to re-fix these in a number of cases.

The sale of stands at 10s. Od. each has increased and by the end of the year was approximately 48% of the total number of installations. There is no doubt in my mind that the units are more acceptable when attached to stands.

A pilot scheme using 250-gauge plastic sacks was undertaken and, whilst the sacks were satisfactory, difficulties were experienced with the type of holder in use. It is to be regretted that the plastic sacks issued for both refuse and salvage are in some cases misused by irresponsible people who unnecessarily add to the cost of the service. Some instances reported were as follows:

Salvage sacks cut "open" and used to cover a freshly-seeded lawn.

The bottom corners of a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft. plastic refuse sack cut off and then used as plastic pants for a young baby - some baby!!

Salvage sacks used as laundry bags.

The number of households requiring more than one sack per week has increased and is now approaching some 30%. This steady growth in the amount of refuse produced per household was highlighted in the report of the Working Party on Refuse Collection which was considered in detail by the Committee. Some of these recommendations were set against the service operated by this Authority, with the following results:



Recommendations in Report of Working Party	Service provided by this Authority
1. Paper sack or dustless loading system.	Paper sack system.
2. Local Authority should provide refuse receptacles at residential premises.	Receptacles are provided.
3. Domestic refuse should be collected at least once a week.	Weekly collection throughout district.
4. Food waste from shops, catering establishments, etc. at least twice weekly.	Collections made at least once weekly. Further collections may be requested and will be carried out on a rechargeable basis.
5. Bulky household refuse should be collected free of charge.	Free collection given on request.
6. Local Authority should provide or arrange for private persons to dispose of unwanted cars.	At present time these are removed from premises on request free of charge; in the event of delay in collection, they may be taken to the Council's Depot by the individual.
7. Local Authority should take responsibility for removal of abandoned vehicles.	Abandoned vehicles are removed in accordance with current legislation.
8. Salvage collections are not favoured except for waste paper where income covers true cost of collection.	Waste paper is salvaged by the means detailed later in this report; we have not yet achieved the position where the true cost is recovered by sales. Rags are also salvaged.
9. "Totting" should be discontinued entirely.	No "totting" is permitted.
10. Trailers are better for waste paper collection than sacks hung on vehicles, but a separate round is preferable where enough is recovered and sold to make this worthwhile.	A programme for the purchase of trailers commenced in 1966.
11. Vehicles which are not purpose-built for refuse collection should not be used.	Open 5-ton vehicles with a two-man crew are used with success by this Authority.



## Refuse Collection

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:

- Three 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters with power presses.
- Two 32-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters with power presses.
- Two 50-yard rear-loading freighters (Continuous loading).
- Two 3-ton tipping vehicles.
- Five 5-ton tipping vehicles.

The total number of new dwellings which have been absorbed into the existing service over the past five years is as follows:

1963	-	477
1964	-	841
1965	-	717
1966	-	512
1967	-	813
Total	-	<u>3,360</u>

At the end of the year the following parishes were receiving a weekly refuse collection by the paper sack method:

Abbotts Barton	Headbourne Worthy	Northington
Beauworth	Hursley	Old Alresford
Bighton	Itchen Stoke and Ovington	Olivers Battery
Bishops Sutton	Itchen Valley	Otterbourne
Bramdean	Kilmeston	Owslebury
Cheriton	Kings Worthy	Sparsholt
Chilcomb	Littleton	Tichborne
Compton	Micheldever	Twyford
Crawley	New Alresford	Wonston

### Labour

During the year extreme difficulty has been experienced in recruiting and retaining labour especially at Morn Hill Depot which serves the northern and central parishes.

It had been a requirement that any man who stayed away from work for any period (i.e. one day or more) submitted a sick certificate in order to qualify for the payment of wages for that period. In cases where no certificate was submitted, the payment for that period was not made and the £1 per week bonus was also lost. Following representations, this aspect and the policy of other Local Authorities was carefully considered by the Committee and it was decided that no sick certificate would be required for periods of less than three days.

The following figures, shown in comparison with the figures for 1966, tend to give weight to the view that in some cases the new arrangement tends to lend itself to abuse:

	<u>Working weeks lost</u>		
	<u>Sickness</u>	<u>Absence</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>
1966	78.0	40.4	61.2
1967	122.0	20.0	95.0

The figures for 1967 represent a loss of 4.7 men (9%) for each working day of the year, as compared with 3.3 men (7%) for 1966. In addition to this, 109.6 working weeks were lost due to annual holidays, as compared with 105.4 weeks the previous year. To combat this loss it was necessary to work a considerable amount of overtime.

### Special Collections

This service has continued on a "free of charge" basis throughout the district and resulted in 779 collections being made. This gives an average in excess of 15 per week. This compared with 373 collections and an average of 7 per week for the previous year and indicates the need for this service to expand in order to meet the increasing demand. It is far more economical, apart from any aesthetic consideration, to collect such unwanted items at their point of production rather than employ labour removing it from countryside ditches and roadside hedges.

In addition a service is given to such events as Parish Fetes, scouts and guides camps, caravan rallies, etc. which take place in this area by providing sack units during the period of their stay. From letters received from the organisers these arrangements are appreciated. During the year under review, 42 units were loaned for 10 such occasions.



### Litter

Since its commencement the patrol which consists of a 5 cwt. van and driver has achieved much in a number of ways.

Specific places known to be used for rubbish dumping by the general public are kept under observation and quickly cleared.

An agreement with the County Council has meant that lay-bys are now provided with plastic sack units (30 laybys, 64 units) which are cleared a minimum of twice weekly, with particular attention being paid to them over the statutory holiday periods to ensure sufficient capacity is available - no litter receptacle is the slightest use when it is allowed to overflow.

43.5 tons of litter (as compared with 37 tons in 1966) were collected by the litter patrol van, which systematically tours the whole District.

The advent of the Civic Amenities Act has made it necessary to consider the service being given at present. In view of the facilities for special collections which exist in this District, it was felt that advice should be obtained from the Ministry as to whether it is necessary to provide "dumping sites" in the area.

### Abandoned Cars

Where these are left on a highway and either the Highway Authority, Police, or ourselves are satisfied that they have been abandoned, removal takes place immediately and every effort is made to trace the owner. Where this has been possible the person concerned is charged with such expenses as are incurred in removing and storing the vehicle and a prosecution is instituted for the deposition of litter.

Where a ratepayer has an unwanted car it will be collected and disposed of free of charge. There is inevitably some delay in this service and any ratepayer may himself deliver it to the Council's Depot at Morn Hill.

### Refuse Disposal

During the previous year agreement was reached with Eastleigh Borough Council to dispose of all refuse produced in that Authority's area on the disposal site operated by this Council. This agreement was made in the light of the proposed purchase of a further area of land of approximately 30 acres, which would have given a considerable tipping capacity over a period of years.



The fact that this area became unobtainable immediately altered the complex of the problems to be faced and resulted in a joint discussion between the two Authorities with a view to providing some means of mechanical disposal. A Sub-Committee was formed and visits were made to various types of plants being operated and included pulverisers and incinerators. The conclusion was reached that incineration was the method which would be of long-term benefit. As further progress was being made, the County Council, at the suggestion of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, set up a Working Party to consider the question of refuse disposal in Southern Hampshire. No report from the Working Party is yet to hand.

The disposal site at Hound Road, Netley, was completed and handed back to the owner during the year.

At the end of the year, the effective labour force which deals with disposal consisted of three drivers and two loading shovels, with additional assistance when tree felling, scrub clearance, road laying, etc. are required.

The estimated volume of refuse received at each tip during the year was as follows:

Fair Oak	...	...	181,045 cu. yards
Micheldever	...	...	21,205 cu. yards
Netley	...	...	8,375 cu. yards
Colden Common	...	...	2,186 cu. yards
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	212,811 cu. yards
<hr/>			

This total shows an increase of 10,718 cubic yards on the total for 1966.

### Salvage

With the introduction of the paper sack scheme, new arrangements for the collection of salvage were instituted using 400-gauge transparent plastic sacks. The results have justified this venture as householders now have a clean sack when one is placed out for collection. The paper, rags, etc. are kept dry even if delay occurs in collection and salvage is now more easily handled by the collectors. When sacks become dirty they are laundered in the normal way and re-issued for use.

Two 5-cubic yard trailers with sack compartments were purchased and are in use.



Salvage income for the financial year 1967-1968 totalled £3,525. The price of waste paper was reduced during the year, adding to the difficulties in making this aspect of refuse collection self-supporting.

#### Oil Pollution.

This was the year of the "Torrey Canyon", an episode which emphasised the problem of oil pollution around the shores of the country. The adage "It's an ill wind ....." was applicable in this case because from this disaster has come an awareness that oil pollution is a continuing problem and the small patch of oil on a holiday beach can ruin both clothes and holidays. Continual supervision of the beaches in the area and the co-operation of local inhabitants has enabled prompt action to be taken to deal with oil deposits, either by spraying or by physical removal. I am appreciative of the ready assistance given by the Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Shell-Mex and B.P. Ltd.





